

**Table 3. Incidence rates<sup>1</sup> of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work<sup>2</sup> by selected worker and case characteristics and major industry division, Missouri, private industry, 2002**

Characteristic	Private Industry <sup>3,4,5</sup>	Agriculture, Forestry, and Fishing
Total:	142.8	287.4
Nature of injury, illness:		
Sprains, strains	67.2	93.7
Part of body affected:		
Trunk	47.8	114.8
Source of injury, illness:		
All other	18.1	134.5
Worker motion or position	23.3	43.4
Event or exposure:		
Contact with object, equipment	33.3	95.5

<sup>1</sup> Incidence rates represent the number of injuries and illnesses per 10,000 full-time workers. See Table 1, footnote 1 for calculation.

<sup>2</sup> See Table 1, footnote 5.

<sup>3</sup> See Table 1, footnote 2.

<sup>4</sup> See Table 1, footnote 3.

<sup>5</sup> See Table 1, footnote 4.

NOTE: Dashes indicate data that do not meet publication guidelines or data for incidence rates less than .05 per 10,000 full-time workers. The scientifically selected probability sample used in each year was one of many possible samples, each of which could have produced different estimates. A measure of sampling variability for each estimate is available upon request.

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor.

Numbers of fatal occupational injuries in the agriculture, forestry, and fishing industry division in Missouri in 2002 are shown in Table 4.

- 32 of the fatal occupational injuries in agriculture, forestry and fishing were self-employed.
- Men accounted for 39 of the 41 fatalities.
- Most of the fatalities (19) were in the age category 65 years and over.
- Most (39) of the fatalities were White, non-Hispanic.
- The event with the most fatalities was transportation incidents with 21 fatalities, of which 12 were non-highway incidents.
- Vehicles was the primary source of the fatal occupational injury in 22 of the cases, with tractors being the vehicle in 16 of the cases.
- Other traumatic injuries and multiple traumatic injuries were the major natures of the fatal occupational injuries.
- Multiple parts of the body were usually involved in the injuries.
- The worker activity in most of the fatalities was vehicular and transportation operations.
- Most of the fatalities occurred on a farm.
- The occupation group with the most fatalities in the

agriculture, forestry, and fishing industry division was farming, forestry, and fishing with 38.

**Table 4. Fatal occupational injuries by major industry division, Missouri, 2002**

Characteristics	All industries	Agriculture, Forestry, and Fishing
Total	175	41
Employee status:		
Self-employed	55	32
Gender:		
Men	157	39
Age:		
65 years and over	26	19
Race or ethnic origin:		
White, non-Hispanic	154	39
Event or exposure:		
Transportation incidents	83	21
Non-highway incident, except rail, air, water	13	12
Primary source:		
Vehicles	90	22
Tractors	17	16
Nature:		
Other traumatic injuries	61	15
Multiple traumatic injuries	43	14
Part of body:		
Multiple	47	15
Worker activity:		
Vehicular and transportation operations	81	18
Location:		
Farm	27	25
Occupation:		
Farming, forestry, and fishing	38	38

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries.

# OCCUPATIONAL INJURIES AND ILLNESSES AND FATALITIES IN MISSOURI IN 2002

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Nonfatal occupational injury and illness data was obtained from the Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses. The Survey is a Federal/State program in which employer reports are collected from private industry employers. Survey data are obtained from employers having 11 or more employees in agricultural production, and from all employers in agricultural services, forestry, and fishing.

Agriculture, forestry, and fishing was the industry division with the highest occupational injury and illness incidence rate in Missouri private industry in 2002. Incidence rates of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses in Missouri private industry in 2002 are shown in Table 1.

- The incidence rate of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses for total cases was 9.9 (per 100 full-time workers) in the agriculture, forestry, and fishing industry in Missouri in 2002. This rate was a 30.3 percent increase from the 2001 incidence rate of 7.6 for total cases of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses in the agriculture, forestry, and fishing industry division.
- The incidence rate of occupational injuries was 9.4 (per 100 full-time workers) in the agriculture, forestry, and fishing industry. This rate was a 30.6 percent increase from the 2001 incidence rate of 7.2.
- The incidence rate of occupational illnesses was 43.7 (per 10,000 full-time workers) in the agriculture, forestry, and fishing industry. This rate was a 34.9 percent increase from the 2001 rate of 32.4.

Table 2 shows the number of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work by selected worker and case characteristics in the agriculture, forestry, and fishing industry in Missouri in 2002.

- In 2002, there were 579 nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work in the agriculture, forestry, and fishing industry division.
- Men accounted for 450 and women for 129 of the nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work in the agriculture, forestry, and fishing industry division in 2002.
- Workers aged 35 to 44 was the age category with the most nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work in 2002 in the agriculture, forestry, and fishing industry division.
- Farming, forestry, and fishing was the occupation group with the most occupational injuries and illnesses with days away from work in 2002.
- The length of service with employer category with the most nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses with days away from work in 2002 was 1 year to 5 years.

Incidence rates (per 10,000 full-time workers) of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work are shown in Table 3.

- The incidence rate (per 10,000 full-time workers) of total nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work in the agriculture, forestry, and fishing industry division in Missouri in 2002 was 287.4.
- Sprains, strains was the nature of injury, illness with the highest incidence rate of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work in

**Table 1. Rate<sup>1</sup> of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses by selected industry, Missouri, private industry, 2002**

Characteristic	Private Industry <sup>2,3,4</sup>	Agriculture, Forestry, and Fishing
Injuries and Illnesses		
Total cases	6.0	9.9
Cases with days away from work, job transfer, or restriction	3.0	5.1
Cases with days away from work <sup>5</sup>	1.4	2.9
Cases with job transfer or restriction	1.6	2.3
Other recordable cases	3.0	4.7
Injuries		
Total cases	5.5	9.4
Illnesses		
Total cases	49.2	43.7
Illness categories		
Skin disorders	6.6	19.9
Respiratory conditions	3.3	( <sup>6</sup> )
Poisoning	0.5	2.5
All other illness cases	38.8	20.9

<sup>1</sup> Incidence rates represent the number of injuries and/or illnesses per 100 full-time workers (10,000 full-time workers for illness rates) and were calculated as: (N/EH) X 200,000 (20,000,000 for illness rates) where,  
N = number of injuries and/or illnesses,  
EH = total hours worked by all employees during the calendar year,  
200,000 = base for 100 full-time equivalent workers (working 40 hours per week, 50 weeks per year)  
20,000,000 = base for 10,000 full-time equivalent workers (working 40 hours per week, 50 weeks per year).

<sup>2</sup> Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.

<sup>3</sup> Data for Mining (Division B in the Standard Industrial Classification Manual, 1987 edition) include establishments not governed by the Mine Safety and Health Administration (MSHA) rules and reporting, such as those in oil and gas extraction. Data for mining operators in coal, metal, and nonmetal mining are provided to BLS by the Mine Safety and Health Administration, U.S. Department of Labor. Independent mining contractors are excluded from the coal, metal, and nonmetal mining industries. These data do not reflect the changes OSHA made to its recordkeeping requirements effective January 1, 2002; therefore estimates for these industries are not comparable to estimates in other industries.

<sup>4</sup> Data for employers in railroad transportation are provided to BLS by the Federal Railroad Administration, U.S. Department of Transportation. These data do not reflect the changes OSHA made to its recordkeeping requirements effective January 1, 2002; therefore estimates for these industries are not comparable with estimates for other industries.

<sup>5</sup> Days away from work cases include those that result in days away from work with or without job transfer or restriction.

<sup>6</sup> Rate less than 0.05.

NOTE: Dashes indicate data that do not meet publication guidelines.

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor.

Missouri agriculture, forestry, and fishing in 2002.

- Trunk was the part of body affected with the highest incidence rate of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work in agriculture,

**Table 2. Number of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work<sup>1</sup> by selected worker and case characteristics and major industry division, Missouri, private industry, 2002**

Characteristic	Private Industry <sup>2,3,4</sup>	Agriculture, Forestry, and Fishing
Total:	26,802	579
Sex:		
Men	17,192	450
Women	9,530	129
Age:		
35 to 44	8,317	188
Occupation:		
Farming, forestry, and fishing	694	511
Length of service with employer:		
1 year to 5 years	9,937	182

<sup>1</sup> See Table 1, footnote 5.

<sup>2</sup> See Table 1, footnote 2.

<sup>3</sup> See Table 1, footnote 3.

<sup>4</sup> See Table 1, footnote 4.

NOTE: Because of rounding and data exclusion of nonclassifiable responses, data may not sum to the totals. Dashes indicate data that do not meet publication guidelines. The scientifically selected probability sample used was one of many possible samples, each of which could have produced different estimates. A measure of sampling variability for each estimate is available upon request.

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor.

forestry, and fishing in 2002.

- All other was the source of injury, illness with the highest incidence rate of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work in agriculture, forestry, and fishing in 2002. Worker motion or position was the source category with the second highest incidence rate.
- Contact with object, equipment was the event or exposure with the highest incidence rate of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work in agriculture, forestry, and fishing in 2002.

The Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries records fatal workplace injuries that occur during each year. Data for the Census is obtained by state agencies in cooperation with the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Agriculture, forestry, and fishing was the industry division with the highest number of occupational fatalities in Missouri in 2002.

- There were a total of 175 fatal occupational injuries in Missouri in 2002. There were 41 fatalities in the agriculture, forestry, and fishing industry division.
- The 41 occupational fatalities in the agriculture, forestry, and fishing industry division in 2002 was an increase of 57.7% over the 26 fatalities in 2001.